PERISHED IN THE MINE

GREATEST FIRE IN THE AN-THRACITE COAL REGION.

Seventy Men and Boys Face Death at Shamokin Because One of Them Disobeyed Orders-Six Saved in a Bucket-The Property Loss is \$700,000.

The most disastrous mine fire in the history of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvamia started at the Luke Fidler colliery, Shamokin, from the naked lamp of a workman. Five persons were killed. They were: Irwin Buffington, carpenter; George Brown, miner; Michael Buzofiskie, laborer; Anthony Cobert, driver boy; John Gierze,

Buffington, with a number of other carpenters, was at work half way down the shaft calking up holes in the side of brattice, which connects the shaft with the air passage. It is the rule, when doing this work, for the men to use lanterns, but in this case the rule was disregarded, and naked lamps were sub-

Detecting a leak, Buffington placed his lamp to the draught, and the flame immedi-ately caught the boards, which were saturatd with oil, and was taken into the air hamber. Realizing the awful consequences of his act, the man at once started for the bottom of the shaft to notify the workmen employed there of their danger, his companions, in the meantime, rushing up the shaft

when Buffington had notified the workmen below he stopped to exchange his rubber boots for a pair of shoes, and the delay in doing this cost him his life. Buffington staggered to within thirty feet of the door of the passageway, which led to the open air, but here he was overcome by smoke and fell. His body was found next morning. The other bodies were in the mine. to safety.

mine.

Michael Golder, one of the inside officials, was at the bottom of the shaft when the alarm was given, and he at once notified the men working in No. 3 slope, while John Dunmore performed a like duty for those employed in No. 2 slope. Golden told the men of an opening by which it was possible to reach a new shaft, and leading the way for the seventy men employed in this portion of the mine Golden made for the passage, which was safely reached, although it was mearly filled with smoke.

The iron bucket used to hoist the men holds about six persons. This was quickly filled, and in response to the frantic signal given by those below the engineer began to hoist. Nearly ten trips had been made when it was discovered that a number were missing, among them David Edmonds and Harry

ing, among them David Edmonds and Harry Evans. They had succeeded in get-ting half way up the old shaft when he smoke forced them back. The traveling way to the east of the shaft was then tried with better success, although the smoke was very strong. When nearly half way to safety, Evans, who is but a boy, gave out, and to save his young comrade from a certain death, Edmunds picked him up and sucecoded in reaching the open air.

Two miners, whose names could not be obtained, seeing that escape through the old shaft was impossible, and that their retreat in the direction of the new one was covered with smoke, groped their way back further and succeeded in reaching in safety an opening which came out on top of the moun-

Several other men ran toward the Coal Bun workings and made their escape in that direction. Among the last to escape in that direction. Among the last to escape from No. 3 slope was a Hungarian, who excitedly told the men at the bottom of the new shafting to be hoisted that there were three or four fellows overcome by the smoke while getting out of the workings, and that they warm nearly dead.

were nearly dead.
Somebody suggested that a party be formed to go back and resoue them, but it was clearly seen that the course would be suicidal, so it was abandoned, and the suf-ferers were left to their fate.

When all who could do so had reached the mriace and an enumeration had been made it was found that four workmen, in addition

twas found that four workmen, in addition
to Buffington, were missing.
When the report of the disaster reached
Springfield and Shamokin men, women and
shildren, who had relatives working at the
mine rushed to the seene and soon the air
was filled with the lamentatians of those who sought their dear ones.

The fire had been scarcely started a min-

The fire had been scarcely started a minute before up through the air passages shot a sheet of flame twenty feet high. In three minutes the fan house was a mass of black-ened cinders. The flames by this time were creating havoc with the workings below, and in addition to the timbers, which were nearly all on fire, the beds of anthracite were beginning to ignite, and the whole mine in the vicinity of the bottom of the shaft was soon a seething furnace.

The Shamokin Fire Department began pouring water into the mine within an hour after the fire started, but without any perceptible effect. Outside Foreman Francis Kohlbreaker, accompanied by a number of men, went inside to see if it was possible to

men, went inside to see if it was possible to get out the thirty mules, and it was not un-til Kohlbreaker and several of his companions had been overcome by the smoke that the plan was given up. All the animals

One thousand men employed at the Luke
Fidler Colliery and another thousand were
given employment at the Gimlet and Hickory
Ridge colleries. These men will be idle for
many months. The latest plan adopted by many months. The latest plan adopted by the officials to quench the fire is by pumping all available water into the mines, and thus drowning it out. This, however, will take months to accomplish, and it is safe to say that this valuable coal operation is practically ruined, entailing a loss of about \$270.00.

GOVERNOR CURTIN DEAD.

Pennsylvania's War Executive Expires at Bellefonte.

Andrew Gregg Curtin, Pennsylvania's war Governor and one of her most prominent citizens, breathed his last at Bellefonte, Penn., surrounded by members of his family Penn., surrounded by members of his family which consists of his aged wife, three daughters—Mrs. George F. Harris, Mrs. K. R. Breese and Mrs. M. D. Burnett, of Syracuse. N. Y.—and one son, W. W. Curtin. of Philadelphia. Governor Curtin had been unconscious for twelve hours prior to his death, which came so quietly that the watchers around his bed hardly knew it. At the urgent solicitation of Governor Pattison, the family consented to a funeral with military honors. The direct cause of the ex-Governor's death was a general breaking down of his nervous system.

Andrew Gregg Curtin was born on April 22, 1817. in Bellefonte, Centre County, Penn. His father, Roland Curtin, who imigrated from Ireland in 1793, was extensively engaged in iron manufacture. Andrew was admitted to the bar in 1839. Mr. Curtin received in 1860 the nomination of the Pennsylvania Republicans for the Gubernatorial Chair. After an exciting and protracted capwass he was triumphantly elected, ernatorial Chair. After an exciting and pro-tracted canvass he was triumphantly elected, by \$3,000 majority over his opponent. General Foster. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War m 1861 Governor Curtin devoted himself to the organization of the State militia and their transportation to the front. All through the Civil War Governor Curtin's efforts to aid the Government were untiring and incessant. Upon the invasion of his State by the Confederate army, under Gen-eral Lee, in the summer of 1865, Governor Curtin made herculean efforts. Governor Curtin in 1863, was again elected Governor of his State, his term of office expiring on January 1, 1867. At the Chicago Con-vention in May, 1868, he was men-tioned favorably for the Vice-Presi-dency on General Grant's ticket. Mr. Col-iax, however, had the benefit of more poputracted canvass he was triumphantly dency on General Grant's florer. Int. Outland, however, had the benefit of more popularity with the delegates, and Mr. Curtin caused the withdrawal of his name. In the campaign that ensued he was busy as ever, and General Grant rewarded his services by and General Grant rewarded his services by appointing him Minister to Russia. When Governor Curtin returned home in 1872 he took a prominent and influential part in the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention. For the nine years that followed Governor Curtin took no active part in politice expect that he support years that followed Governor Curtin took no active part in politics except that he supported Horace Greeley for President. When he re-entered public life in 1881 it was as a Democrat, and as such he served for six years in the Lower House of Congress. At the close of the Forty-ninth Congress he retired permanently from office, spending his last days in Bellefonte.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States Ar Montpeller, U. A. Woodbury was in augurated as Governor of Vermont.

ONE HUNDRED women met in New York Cify and, with speeches denouncing the misrule of the city, took the initiatory steps in the formation of a Women's Auxliiary Anti-Temmany Association. Three score women, ready to make a house to house canvass to secure votes, signed the roll. REAR ADMIRAL A. E. K. BENHAM was entertained by the Philadelphia Union League, which presented him with a medal.

THE bond-dealing firm of Coffin &Stanton, New York City, went into voluntary liquida-tion. Newman Erb was named as receiver. The liabilities were said to be about \$3,600,-JUDGE WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, of Brooklyn,

wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Demo-cratic State Committee declining the nom-ination for the New York Court of Appeals. WILLIAM L. STRONG was named for Mayor and John W. Goff for Recorder by the Com-mittee of Seventy, the Republicans and the Good Government Clubs.

ANOTHER successful test of Bethlehem aranormer successful test of Definition of mor plate was made at the proving grounds, near Redington, Penn. The officials of the Government who were present were satisfied. fled with the results of the test.

At New York City Supreme Court Justice Charles F. Brown, of Newburg, was chosen by the Democratic State Committee as candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, vice Gaynor declined, and he accepted the nomination.

THE Massachusetts State Republican Convention met at Boston and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Frederick. T. Greenhalge; for Lieutenant-Governor, Boger Wolcott; for Secretary of State, Willfam M. Olin; for Treasurer, Henry M. Phillips; for Auditor, John W. Kimball; for Attorney-General, Hosea M. Knowlton.

SENATOR McPHERSON, of New Jersey, wrote a letter declining re-election as a Senator from New Jersey.

THE New York Baseball Club defeated the Baltimore nine at New York by a score of 16 to 3, winning the Temple Cup. The New Yorks won four games in succession.

HENRY W. ABBOTT, aged sixty-seven, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Abbott, aged sixty-two years, died at New Brunswick, N. J., within six hours of each other.

THE State Convention of Massachusetts Democrats, at Boston, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John E. Russell; for Lieutenant-Governor, Charles E. Stratton, for Secretary, Charles A. De Courcey; for Treasurer, James S. Grinnell; for Auditor, Alfred C. Whitney; for Attorney-General, Henry F. Huriburt.

South and West.

THE New Yorks won the first game of base-ball for the Temple Cup from the Baltimores, at Baltimore.

A FREIGHT train jumped the track at Smithfield, Mo. Mike Ketchum, the con-ductor; Charles Warren, a brakeman, and another man were killed.

WILLIAM UNDEBHILL and James Carrer, two mill hands, engaged in a deadly encoun-ter over a woman at Marked Tree, Ark., and AT St. Louis, Mo., six persons were killed in one day by street car motors and railway

FLYING JIB, hitched to a running mate, paced a mile in 1.58% at Chillicothe, Ohio, the fastest mile ever made in harness.

ROBBERS entered the bank at Bloomfield, Ind., punched the lock off the vault, blew the safe deposit vault open with dynamite, and secured 84700. The bank at Elliston, Ind., was robbed also of \$5000.

A SAW MILL at Mineral Wells, W. Va., owned by George Schultz, blew up, killing Frank Haley and fatally wounding Samuel Cook and George Schultz.

ADDRESSES were delivered before the Farmers' National Congress, at Parkersburg, W. Va., by General Roy Stone and others. AT Indianapolis, Ind., George Neorr, a saloon keeper, fatally shot his wife and then blew out his own brains.

THE robbers who dynamited the Bloom-field (Ind.) Bank safe and got away with nearly \$5000 in cash, were run down with a posse and bloodhounds. There were three of them, one of whom was shot down. He gave the name of Charles Rivers, of Indianapolis.

CHARLES R. THOMPSON, Brevet Brigadierieral United States Volunt San Francisco, Cal. He was fifty-four years

ALEXANDER RICHARDSON, a white man, was hung by a mob in Irvine, Ky. He murdered Mrs. Wylie White, the wife of a THREE men were killed in the Illinois Steel

Works, Chicago, and five seriously injured by the explosion of a steam pipe. The dead are William Miller, thirty years old; John Holstrom and A. B. Sparrow. The recovery of the injured was considered doubtful.

NORTH DAKOTA, portions of South Dakota, and the northern border of Minnesota were buried under a heavy fall of snow.

JOHN T. CALLAHAN, the first of the Boodle Council of New Orleans, Ls., convicted of criminal bribery and corruption in office, was sentenced to five years in the State Penitentiary and \$50 fine.

Washington. THE Government directors of the Union

Pacific proposed another plan of reorganiza-

Action was begun in Washington to compel the Treasury Department to pay sugar bounties for the year ending June 30, 1895. SECRETARY CARLISLE decided to refer the question of construction of the wool sched-ule of the new Tariff bill to Attorney-General Olney for his opinion. The principal point turns on whether camel hair, goat hair, etc., are wool within the meaning of the wool schedule.

SECRETARY CARLISLE instructed Commissioner Miller, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, to take no further steps for the present towards carrying into effect the free alcohol section of the new Tariff law.

THE fall term of the United States Supreme Court opened at was tices being present. ned at Washington, all of the Jus-

THE President appointed Colonel Michael R. Morgan to the Commissary General of Subsistence, in place of General Hawkins,

Foreign.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the American iron master, has opened a public library in the town of Jedburgh, County of Roxburgh, Scotland, donating \$2500 for the purpose, and has received the freedom of the burgh.

Russia and England are said to have decided that the trouble between Japan and China must be settled by international action; a rebellion has broken out in Mongolia.

ALEXANDER McEachenn and his wife com mitted suicide at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, by taking poison. Cause unknown.

The anniversary of the death of Charles & Parnell was celebrated in Dublin, Ireland, by an imposing procession to his grave in the Glasnevin Cemetery.

Fire started at Antwerp, Belgium, in the buildings on the Exhibition Grounds, known as "Old Antwerp," and for a time the destruction of the entire group was threatened. The flames were extinguished after a block of seven houses had been burned.

An Anarchist plot embracing all Italy is said to have been discovered. MINISTER DENBY has warned the Americans in Pekin that the city will certainly be attacked by the Japanese; a Japanese squadron was sighted off Che-Foo.

KILLED BY A TYPHOON.

One Town in Japan Almost Blown Out of Existence.

The steamer Gaelie brings news of a sewere hurricane which, according to the Kobe (Japan) Chronicle, caused great loss of life and widespread destruction on land and sea. The storm's path seems to have been unusually wide, for it devastated the country sleven miles inland and extended far out to

n. Logaisk was wrecked and Marinopal was practically blown out of existence. Not ihree houses in a hunared were left standing. It is estimated that over two hundred perished in the latter town alone. A dozen persons were killed at Berdianski.

J. J. JOHNSON lowered at Waltham, Mass., the world's bicycle record for one mile of 1.52 3-5 made by J. P. Bliss, of Springfield, by crossing the line at 1.50 3-5.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES THE "AUTOCRAT OF THE

BREAKFAST TABLE" DEAD.

The Famous Poet Passes Away a His Home in Boston-The Story of the Life and Writings of the Kindly Philosopher-The Last of

New England's Literary Titans. Oliver Wendell Holmes died a few afternoons ago at his city residence, 296 Beacon street, Boston, Mass. The news was a shock to the friends of the venerable poet, though it did not become generally known at the clubs and hotels until a late hour. He spent the summer at his out-of-town house. Beverly Farms, but towards the latter part of his stay began to grow feeble, and this was accentuated by an internal trouble which has afflicted him for five years. So serious was this trouble that at several times in recent years the deathwatch was placed on him. Ten days before his death Dr. Holmes came back from Beverly, but was not afterwards able to go out o doors, though nothing serious was feared and his eighty-five years seemed to sit lightly upon him. In fact, to all he seemed cheerful. But a few days ago a change was noticed that boded ill. So serious did his condition

to law, but never practised, and later took up the study of medicine. He spent three years in hospital study, and practised in Edinburgh and Paris, and in 1836 he received Edinburgh and Paris, and in 1835 he received his medical decree. In that year he published his first volume of poems. He always continued to make medicine his profession, but early made literature his diversion, and as a poet and author became known to the people. He accepted the professorship of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth College in 1839, and later practised medicine in Boston, where he married Amelia Lee Jackson, daughter of Judge Charles, Lackson of the Massachusetts Su-Charles Jackson of the Massachusetts Su-preme Court, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. In 1847 Dr. Homes was made professor of anatomy at Harvard, a chair in which he continued until 1882, when he resigned, and was made professor emeritus.
Dr. Holmes wrote forty-two works on medical subjects and lived to see many of his early ideas of medicine, which at first met early ideas of medicine, which at first met with condemnation, accepted by the leading physicians of the world. Speaking of this recently Dr. Holmes recalled the storm of indignation which was raised by his famous epigram that if all the medicine in the world were thrown into the sea it would be all the better for mankind—and all the worse for the fishes. And then he laughed quietly as he remarked that now most of the profession practically agreed with him. In 1857, when the Atlantic Monthly was started, Lowell asked Dr. Holmes to contribue to it. So began the "Autocrat at the Breakfast Table" essays, which obtained immediate popularity, and the success of the magazine was assured. "The Professor at the Breakfast Table" (1860), and "The Poet at the Breakfast Table" (1873), followed, and then



appear a consultation of physicians was held, and then the noted writer and his household realized that he had reached the danger point. He did not lose conscious-ness and seemed cheerful. All the members of the family, including his son, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, were at the bedside, and to all the aged poet made his earthly farewell. His eighty-fifth birthday celebration last August was a memorable affair, and observant men felt at that time that he would never reach another. Heart failure was the immediate cause of Dr. Holmes's death, though he has been slowly failing for the last four or five years. An astamatic difficulty also assisted in the final breaking down of the aged "Autocrat." Besides Judge Holmes there were at the bedside at the end Judge Holmes's wife and Edward J. Holmes, nephew of the poet.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in Cambridge, Mass., on August 29, 1809. [His father was the Rev. Abiel Holmes, a clergyman of Cambridge and an historian, who is man of Cambridge and an historial, who is said to have made the first attempt at writing a history of this country in his "American Annals." His great-grandfather was John Holmes, one of the old Puritan stock, who settled in Woodstock, Conn., about 1686. Ollver Wendell Holmes inherited his father's literary instinct and his father's literary instinct and very early began to write verse. At col-lege he became the editor of the college magazine, and at age of twenty-one, the year af-ter his graduation, the agitation over the an-nouncement of the intended destruction of the old war frigate Constitution began and he wrote the well-known poem, "Old Ironsides," which was published in the Boston Advertiser. He became famous at once. He had struck a popular note, and the tide of public opinion set strongly against the destruction of the vessel. As a boy at Phillips's Academy Holmes translated the "Eneid." After graduation from college he turned his attention at first the old war frigate Constitution began and

after long years came a number of papers in the same vein in the new Scribner's Magazine. "Over the Teacups," which appeared a few years ago, was made the oc-casion of the announcement by Dr. Holmes that it would probably be the last of the series. Dr. Holmes was a sociologist, though he was not often recognized as such. In the only two novels which he wrote, "Elsie Venner" (1861) and "The Guardian Angel" (1868), his skill in dealing with social prob-lems was shown. "Elsie Venner" was a curious study in heredity. When lec-tures were popular, forty years ago, tures were popular forty years ago, Dr. Holmes was in demand on the plat-form and was ever full of philosophy and form and was ever full of philosophy and fun. Whittier paid tribute to Dr. Holmes in more sober verse, and but a little while ago Dr. Holmes referred publicly to "my friends Whittier and Bryant," whom he had outlived. Of other well known men who were Holmes's classmates there were Seba F. Smith, author of "America;" James Freeman Clarke, William Ellery Channing, Benjamin Pierce, Benjamin B. Curtis, and Chandler Robins. Dr. Holmes at one time established a summer home in Pittsfald, Mass., while Hawthorne home in Pittsfield, Mass., while Hawthorne was living at Lenox, a few miles away
Of late his summer home has been in of late his summer home has been in a cottage at Beverly Farms, a picturesque place on Boston Bay, not far beyond Salem. Dr. Holmes's son, Oliver Wendell also, was born in 1841, and was appointed a Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in 1882. Among Dr. Holmes's works are memoirs of John Lathrop Motley and Ralph Waldo Emerson, "A Mortal Antipathy," "One Hundred Days in Europe," and in poetry: "Urania," "Astræa; the Balance of Illusions." "Songs in Many Keys," and "The Iron Gate." Although "The Chambered Nautilus" was the Doctor's favorite poem, "The Voiceless" and "Sun and Shadow" are ranked with it by the public. "The Wonderful One-Hoss Shay" is known to every one.

EACH LOST AN ARM.

Unique Resemblance of a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

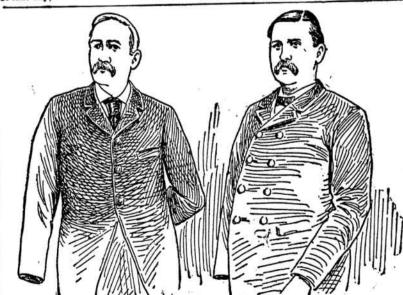
Urban A. Woodbury and Zophar M. Manur, who a few days ago were respectively inaugurated Governor and Lieutenant-Gov ernor of Vermont, bear a unique resemblance to each other in that each lost his right arm in the Civil War. They are both native Vernonters. The Governor-elect has long been a politician of local and State prominence, his first office having been that of Alderman Later he was elected Mayor in Burlington. Later he was elected Mayor of that city, and later still was Lieutenant-

where, after five months in the poorhouse, he was transferred to Libby Prison. There he remained until October, when, with about eighty other prisoners who from wounds were also regarded as unfit for further service, he was sent back to the Union lines.

vice, he was sent back to the Union lines.

After a few months' residence at his Vermont home he re-enlisted in the veteran reserves, with whom he served until 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

Mr. Mansur was a school teachor when the war broke out. He enlisted at the age of eighteen, and three years later, while fighting under Sheridan at Winchester, lost his arm. Previous to that time he had seen much service, having participated in the batarm. Previous to that time he had seen much service, having participated in the bat-tles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania



GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.

Governor of the State. At the recent Republican convention he was the unanimous choice for Governor. Mr. Woodbury went to the war as First Sergeant of Company H, Second

Mansur has also held several political offices. Regiment Vermont Volunteers, enlisting March 26, 1861. In July of the same year his regiment engaged a party of Confederates at Sudley Church, a few miles from Alexandria, Va., the Union Army being in command of General O. O. Howard. Sergeant Woodbury was struck near the right shoulder by a piece of shell which so shattered his arm that amputation was necessary. He was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond,

THE Christian Endeavorites will hold

their convention in 1895 at Boston instead of San Francisco, because of inability to secure special rates.

DEATH RODE THE STORM

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A FLIM-SY NEW YORK BUILDING.

An Unfinished Seven-Story Factor; Blown Down by the Wind-Near ly Half a Score Killed-The Damage Along the Coast to Shipping and Shore Property.

A storm which swept over New York City blew down a building in course of erection. Its walls crushed into an adjoining house and killed nine persons. Miss Mary Kerr, of Englewood, N. J., was killed by the falling of a chimney cap which was blown from its place and crashed through the roof. Mrs. Murphy and two of her children were swept from a barge in Huntington Bay, Long Island, and were drowned. A surfman was drowned at Cape May. Small crafts were blown ashore in the Sound and along the New Joyce seat and

Sound and along the New Jersey coast and many were wreeked at their moorings.

The seven-story brick "sweater" factory, which was in process of construction at 74 Monroe street, collapsed during the height of the violent storm of wind and rain, demolishing in its tremendous fall the two-story and attic frame tenement flanking it on the west, and crushing the rear extension of the brick dwelling on the east, besides knocking a hole in the side wall of the main

knocking a hole in the side wall of the main portion of this structure large enough for a carriage and pair to drive through.

Upwards of thirty persons were sleeping in these dwellings at the time, and how any of them escaped death is a miracle. Nine were killed outright in the crash, or lived but a few seconds after the brief, terrible, confused awakening, and seventeen were more less seriously injured.

more less seriously injured.

The crash came about fifteen minutes before 4 o'clook a. m., and in a twinkling the entire neighborhood was aroused and in an uproar. The list of dead, all of No. 72 Monroe street, is as follows:

Bessie Abrams, forty years old, wife of Isaac I. Abrams; Eli Abrams, seven years old, son of Isaac I. and Bessie Abrams; Isaac L Abrams, forty-two years old, husband of Bessie Abrams; Rose Abrams, sixteen years old, daughter of Isaac L and Bessie L. Abrams; Abraham Karones, nine years old, son of Michael and Bertha Karones; Bertha Ka-rones, fifty years old, wife of Michael Karones; Solomon Karones, twenty-one years old, son of Michael and Bertha Karones; Jennie Steinman, sixty years old, who lived with her daughter and son, Bessie and Meyer, Meyer Steinman, thirty-one years old, son

of Jennie Steinman.

The collapsed factory building was the property of Louis Arcnowitz, an architectural iron worker, of No. 85 Monroe street, with his home at No. 312 Madison street. He proposed using it for "sweaters" work-thops. It was built on a lot twenty feet in width by eighty-nine feet in depth. The neighbors say that the building had been rushed up in haphazard fashion, and

with inferior materials. Aronowitz, who was arrested at noon and arraigned before Justice Hogan, in the Essex Market Police Court, ascribed the disaster to the storm. He was paroled until further evidence could be obtained.

Thomas Hennessy, of No. 33 Monroe street, was standing at the corner of Pelham street, not far away, chatting with some friends. He thinks it was a quarter of four o'clock when he started up the street in the side opwhen he started up the street in the side op-posite the building to walk to his home. As he was abreast of the factory a sound like the report of a cannon caused him to break into a wild run for the next corner. The next moment there was a deafening grinding and cracking, and with a rush the tall skeleton of brick and iron sank and then fell apart like a house of cards, sending up dense volumes of choking dust, and piling its dismembered elements over an area of

its dismembered elements over an area of fully one hundred square feet.

Policemen Curry and Powers, with Dr. Musgrave, a physician who lives opposite, and Janitor McLaughlin, of Primary School No. 35, were first to realize the gravity of the situation. A glance showed them that the two-story frame tenement, No. 72, adjoining the factory on the west, had been blotted out of existence, and that No. 76, a brick dwalling to the east was also involved. brick dwelling to the east, was also involved in the disaster. But, worst of all, were the cries of agony that issued from the piles of debris.

Policeman Curry ran to the nearest fire alarm box and turned in a call. His next step was to telephone for all the ambulances available in the lower part of the city. The reserves from the Macison Street Station

House were also sent for. Louis Abrams and Isaac Abrams, who were screaming for help, were pulled out with some difficulty, and were able to join the others, for whom an asylum had been hastly improvised in the school house, where the wife of the janitor provided blankets and restoratives for the half clad, half dead sur-

The experience of Hyman Abrams, who was sleeping with four others in the attle, was the most dramatic and sensational of the disaster. He was awakened by the crash and carried downward, as it seemed to him, an awful distance. There was a crushing and cracking in his ears that told himsomething terrible had happened, but what it was he could not know. Almost choking from the thick dust, he yet retained enough of his senses to realize the presence of other sufferers near him.

After the first excitement was over it was

learned that there were twenty persons in the small two-story tenement which felt the brunt of the crash, while in the extension of the brick dwelling at No. 76 Monroe street there were nine. work of rescue was prosecuted dili-

The work of rescue was prosecuted dligently from the first, and amid the blinding rain, by three engine companies. These were reinforced later in the day by a gang of laborers, under the direction of Contractor Contractor Galligan. After two hours hard work Annie Karones

was rescued and carried into the school house, where were her brothers and sisters. Meyer Steinman was brought to the surface just after he had apparently breathed his The neighbors labored hard to alleviate

the sufferings of their stricken fellows. Inside the school house Mrs. McLaughlin, the janitor's wife busien herself in supplying the

rescued with clothing.

James Wallace, a Hamilton street saloon keeper, opened his cellar and provided free stimulants for the men who worked in the driving rain to rescue the unfortunate from

Jacob Karones was rescued by the firemen shortly after one o'clock from a great mass of debris. He was pinned down by a heavy beam, and was crying faintly for help when the firemen got to him.

In the front of the building a girl's hand In the front of the building a girl's hand was uncovered after an hour's hard labor. The firemen were able to reach her and give her brandy, but it was an hour and a haif after that before they were able to rescue her from the broken rafters and beams that imprisoned her. Louis and Carl Abrams were utterly buried in the ruins and remained there for two hours before the firemen were able to reach them. Mrs. Karones, when her dead body was taken from under the ruins, was found to be horribly mutilated.

horribly mutilated.

The most remarkable incident in connection with the disaster was the miraculous escape from death of Jacob Karones. For nearly nine hours he lay buried in the debris threatened every minute with instant death should a caveln occur. A wire horribly mutilated. stant death should a cavein occur. A wire mattress had providentially fallen across a couple of beams directly above his body, thus giving him space in which to breathe. The workmen dug away for two hours to extreate him after his cries showed that he was still living. The men worked slowly and cautiously. When they finally reached the imprisoned man be called for a cup of water, which was given to him. His pluck astonished everybody. pluck astonished everybody.

More damage was done on land than on sea by the high win is, and trees and fragile buildings were blown down. Up to noon the streets of New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and the neighboring towns were swept by the winds and washed by the rain which fell.

In New York, awnings, shutters, signs, window cardens, and all sorts of movable

window gardens, and all sorts of movable things were torn from their fistenings and thrown to the street. Trees were uprocted, shrubbery flattened, telegraph poles wrenched out of the grouni, and wires broken and twisted. The gale did considerable damage along

The gale did considerable damage along the Staten Island shore, and many small boats which were anchored there dragged their anchors and went on the beach. Slight damage was done to all the walls and piers along the Staten Island shore, and the terryboats were little delayed. All the Sound steamers had a rought night of it,

but managed to get through without any serious damage. The waves on Sandy Hook were reported the waves on Sandy Hook were reported to be unusually high, and the thunder of the breaking ocean on the sandy beach could be heard for miles. At daylight in the morning six tugs were struggling up the Bay and had hard work to get by Governor's Island with their tows.

At 11 p. m. the body of Isaac Abrams was taken out. A few moments later that of the son, Eli, eight years old, was unearthed. The two had evidently been sleeping in one bed. It was midnight before the body of Mrs. Bessie Abrams, the wife and mother, was dug out of the debris.

The American Line steemer New York

The American Line steamer New York, for Southamption, crossed the Bar at 12.49 p. m. The sea was so high that she was obliged to run down off the coast to discharge her pilot, it being too hazardous to attempt it on the Bar.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

King Alwonso, of Spain, is learning the bicycle.

Zola leads modern French writers in popularity. GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH, of the Salvation Army, is about sixty-six years of age. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR is credited with

being bothered to count an \$8,900,000 yearly LAUNT THOMPSON. the sculptor, died re-cently at the New York State Hospital in Middletown.

GEORGE MEREDITH, the English novelist, was paid for his last novel at the rate of \$50 per 1000 words.

PROFESSOR SWING, the well-known theo-logian died in Chicago, a few days ago, aged sixty-eight. MRS. NELLIE GRANT SATORIS has returned to Washington with the intention of making

it her future home. Leo XIII. is a great friend of birds. He keeps a number of them in the alcoves of his reception room.

GLADSTONE'S eyesight has been completely restored, and he now reads and writes as usual, and is working very hard. PROFESSOR GARNER Says that he will return to Africa next year to pursue another course of study in the monkey language.

THE pastor of the Wilberforce Memorial Church, Birmingham, England, Rev. Peter Stanford, is a colored man, who was born in slavery.

GENERAL J. A. PEDEN died at Jacksonville, Fla., lately, aged seventy-three years. He served with distinction in the Seminole and Mexican wars.

F. W. Reitz, President of the Orange Free State, is of German descent, of Dutch par-entage and of English education. He is a Boer to the backbone.

GEORGE HOUSTON REID, the new Premier of New South Wales, is of Scotch extrac-tion. He is forty-nine years old, and an enthusiastic free trader.

PRESIDENT JOHN DOLE, of Hawaii, who was born in 1844, is the child of American missionaries. He was educated in this country at Williams College. RICHARD M. HUNT, the New York archi-

tect, has received Queen Victoria's medal and highest award at the Columbian Expo-sition for the Administration Building. A WESTERN bishop of the Episcopal Church says that the success of the church's mission ary operations in the Far West is largely due to the munificence of Cornelius Vanderbilt. FEANE JAMES, the once noted bandit, is a ticket taker at a St. Louis theatre. He is very reserved and dignified in manner, and quite unlike what a bad man is supposed to

GOVERNOR CLAUDE MATTHEWS, of Indiana is an enthusiastic advocate of good roads. He, however, favors having the State instead of the general Government undertake the movement to improve them.

REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARD MEADE, who commands all the United States ships from Labrador to the mouth of the Amazon, has a comfortable cabin on the big cruiser New York. All orders for the other ships are transmitted through him.

JOHN W. STEBEINS, the new Grand Sire of the world in Odd Fellowship, is seventy-five years old, and a native of Rochester, N. Y. He was one of the committee of fifteen which drafted the agreement that led to the unit-ing of the old Whig party with the Republi-

THE LABOR WORLD.

Iowa runs a free labor bureau. PITTSBURG iron is in use in Africa.

THE engines of the world can do the work LABOR unions will fight the proposal to increase the size of the army.

ALL the tin-plate mills in the country, acting in concert, shut down. THE mixers and teasers' trouble is spreading throughout the Pittsburg district. STRIKING coal miners and operators will settle the Massillon (Ohio) trouble by arbi-

tration. FEMALE spotters have caused several old conductors on the Rock Island Road to be dismissed.

Or the 1,348,813 flax spindles in the United Kingdom, 846,612 are in the North of Ireand, and are fully occupied. ABOUT 5000 striking hatters paraded at Newark, N. J., and went to Caledonia Park,

where a mass meeting was held. AT Dixon, Ill., the jury gave a verdict of \$8000 against the Illinois Central Railroad for the death of Fireman Swisher. MILL owners and operatives at Fall River.

Mass., held a conference, but failed to settle the strike involving 40,000 persons. THE Temple anthracite blast furnace in Reading, Penn., with a capacity of 700 tons weekly, has resumed after a long idleness. THE Santa Fe Railway Hospital Associa-tion is building an \$80,000 hospital at To-peka, Kan., out of funds paid by the em-ployes of that system.

THE British Miners' Federation has voted donation of \$47.875 to the striking Scotch niners to enable the latter to carry on their fight against the masters. GALLEGHER and Buchanan, the A. R. U.

strike leaders of douthern California, have een sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and \$5000 fine each. THE weavers, warpers and loom-fixers employed by Thomas Dolan & Co., Philadelphia, have decided to reject a seven per

cent. reduction in their wages. Woodsmen will organize a large union to take in employes of the Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota pineries. A preliminary organization has been made at Ashland, Wis. CARDINAL GIBBONS preached in New York City on labor, and said strikes caused a loss of \$78,000,000 in eight years to employes, while employers lost only one-half this appoint.

while er amount. A NEW employment is opened up to the girl workers from Luton. It is the giving of lessons in straw plaiting to the English ladies of fashion. This is said to be one of Opener Vitagala. Queen Victoria's means of amusement.

BLOODY ARMENIAN UPRISING Turkish and Kurdish Soldiers Killed and Wounded.

Advices from Erzeroum, Armenia, say that the Turkish and Kurdish soldiers at Sassun have been attacked by the people of that region and more than 300 of them killed and wounded. The Turkish troops are represented as being in a pitiable condition, their sufferings being greatly increased by the severe weather prevailing.

TWO HUNDRED BLOWN UP. Explosion at the Barracks in Granada

Kills Many Men. A dispatch to the Star and Herald, from

Granada, Nicaragua, says : "A terrible catastrophe has occurred here. The military barracks have been blown up

and a whole quarter of the city has been badly damaged.
"The number of dead is estimated as 200. The number of wounded is much greater. ut no exact estimate is yet obtainable.

A Noble Charity. Figures from the Bureau of Vital Statistics show that Nathan Straus's milk charity greatly reduced the rate of infant mortality in New York City during the summer, and it

FATAL AND DESTRUCTIVE

LIVES AND PROPERTY LOST IN SEVERAL FIRES.

The Walls of a Huge Furniture Store Collapse in Detroit and Six Firemen Killed-Fierce Flames at Buchannon, W. Va.-The Hinck-

ley Tragedy-Blaze in Nashville. Fire was discovered in the shipping room ot the basement at the back of the furniture store of Keenan & Jahn. Detroit, Mich., at 7.30 o'clock a, m. There were sixty employes in the building, and most of them had great difficulty in escaping. The build-

ing, an old fashioned five-story brick, was soon gutted and the stock ruined.
At 9 o'clock the front wall of the building tumbled into Woodward avenue upon a number of firemen. A cry of horror went up simultaneously from the throats of thousands who were in the street, and then there was a crash like an earthqurke. The air was filled with dust and sheets of flame and smoke.

was Lieutenant Michael H. Donoghue of Chemical No. 1. He was dead. The next body found was that of Richard Dely, pipe-than No. 2. He was lying under The first man taken from under the debris body found was that of Richard Dely, pipeman of Engine No. 9. He was lying under two iron columns and his head and back, were frightfully crushed. The next dead man to be taken out was Pipeman John Pagel of No. 9. He was crushed by the tumbling wall. Frederick A. Bussey, a spectator, was taken to Grace Hospital and died. Mike Gray was taken to Grace Hospital, where he was found to be so badly injured about the head that he may die, Mike about the head that he may die. Mike Boyle, pipeman of No. 9 was buried in the

Boyle, pipeman of No. 9 was buried in the ruins and killed.

These are the injured. Lieutenant O'Rourke, of Engine No. 8; Pipeman F. Stock, No. 8; Pipeman C. Cronin, No. 8.

The aggregate loss on building and stock is estimated at \$80,000. Fully insured.

Disastrous Fire in Buchannon, W. Va. Just after midnight fire broke out in the Just after midnight fire broke out in the Kiddy Furniture Building on Main street, Buchannon, W. Va. The fire spread rapidly and by 2 o'clock the Kiddy Furniture Building, Stockert's feed store, Whife, Carver & Brothers' hardware store and building and a half dozen frame dwellings along Main street were in ruins. In half an hour more Pifer's drug store and two big three-story blocks opposite were in flames. Help from Weston was called for and arrived at 2.30, and by 8 o'clock the fire was under control.

rived at 2.80, and by 3 o'clock the fire was under control.

Twenty buildings, including all on both sides of Main street from F. C. Farnsworth's building to Dr. J. N. Brown's block, were burned out. The origin of the fire is thought to be incendiary. The loss will amount to \$80,000, insured for less than half.

While the fire was in progress Frank While the fire was in progress Frank Neeley was shot by some one in an alley and seriously wounded.

The Fire That Burned Hinckley

A paper filed in the District Court at Min-neapolis, Minn., charges that an employe of Laird & Boyle, who owned a saw-mill, set-it on fire, and that this was the beginning of the conflagration that burned Hinckley. The paper is an answer to a suit brought by Laird & Boyle against Wisdom & Cannon, who also own a mill at Pine City, and with whom there were negotiations pending for an ex-change of property. Fire in Nashville.

Fire at Nashville, Tenn., destroyed the Young Men's Christian Association building. The Banner editorial rooms, which were temporarily in the fourth story of the building, were burned, together with the files and library of the paper. Loss, \$100,000 partially insured.

THE COLUMBUS RELICS.

They Begin Their Homeward Journey to Cadiz and Rome.

The Columbian relics loaned to this Government for display at the Chicago Fair by the Pope, the King of Spain and the Duke of Tallyerand commenced their homeward journey a few mornings ago, when they were taken from the basement of the State Department, at Washington, and placed on board the Norfolk steamer under State Department, at Washington, and placed on board the Norfolk steamer under the supervision of Horace L. Washington, who represents the Government. Lieutenant Pendleton and four marines guard the relics. They were delivered on board the Detroit at the Norfolk Navy Yard next day. There were nine large toxes, one of them a mosale which weighed 6000 pounds, and three others weighing over a thousand pounds each, belonging to the Vatican. These will be delivered to Ambassador Maevesch at Najles for return to the Pope, with an autograph letter of thanks from President Cleveland. Theoriginal portrait of Columbus, belonging to the Duke of Tallyerand, will be landed at Cadiz with the Spanish loans, and returned through the American Embassy at Paris. One of the packages Mr. Washington took under his arm in a cab, and it will share his statesroom on the steamer. It weighed less than five pounds, but it contained the famous codicil to Queen Isabella's will, and is regarded as absolutely priceless.

TILLMAN SUSTAINED.

The South Carolina Supreme Court Reverses a Former Decision.

The decision of the South Carolina Supreme Court in the dispensary cases was filed at Columbia. Justices Pope and Gary declare the law constitutional, while Chief Justice McIver dissents. Justice Gary argues generally that the regulation of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. comes within the police power of the State, and that the dispensary is such a regulation and that the dispensary is such a regularith of the traffic; that there is no inherent right in any one to sell liquor, and, that being the case, the State has a right to prohibit the case, the State has a right to prohibit the sale altogether or to so control it as it deems best for the general welfare. Justice Pope assents to this finding, which is a long legal dissertation on the constitutionality of the

act.
Chief Justice McIver dissents, and re-terates generally the position taken by him when the law was decided unconstitutional

The effect of the decision will be that Governor Tillman will now begin an active warfare against "blind tigers," which have been flourishing without molestation since the act was decided unconstitutional. What the saloon men will do is problematical. the saloon men will do is protesmatical. They have never had any concerted action in fighting the law in the courts, but it is more than likely that some kind of a cass will be gotten up which will finally bring the question into the Supreme Court of the United States.

ARABS BADLY DEFEATED. The Congo State Overcomes the Slave Raiders Near Lake Tanganyika.

Serious fighting has occurred in the Congo State between Belgians and Arabs. One story has it that after a truce had been declared the Belgian troops surrounded the Arabs and shot them down, granting no

quarter.

Another account says that Chief Rumiliza, commanding the Arabs, after fierce fighting agreed to a proposal for a conference made by the Belgians. Shortly after the conference was opened the Arab powder magazine tracks. exploded, and, both sides expecting treachery, the battle was renewed. The Arabi were completely surrounded and most of them killed. Chief Rumiliza, however, escaped, but over thirty other chiefs wer among the killed. An immense amount o property was captured by the Belgians.

The Government Prosperous. The receipts of the Government continue to show a marked increase.

THE season for corn packing is well ad-ranced, and owing to conditions more fa-rorable, than promised two months ago, the rorable, than promised two months ago, the total pack makes a fair showing, although away behind 1893 or any recent year. Best estimates place the pack at 375,000 cases, or 8,000,000 cans, against 14,600,000 cans in '93 and 16,000,000 in '92.

RECENT utterances of French in Canada lead British subjects to believe they favor annexation with the United States.